

runners, sent on a special train from Juarez to protect Americans in the Madera District, were reported last night to have been stalled by engine trouble.

Hundreds of mining men from all parts of the Southwest and the mining camps of Mexico, attended the double funeral of Maurice Anderson and E. L. Robinson, victims of the Santa Ysabel massacre, held late yesterday.

Arrangements were completed today to ship to their former homes the bodies of most of the victims of the massacre.

In Paso del Norte, Villa and other Mexican bandit leaders plan a systematic and wholesale extermination of Americans in Mexico.

Reports of more Americans massacred continue to filter in. David Kramer, was reported killed by the Villista bandits between Guerrero and Minia. His son, Bert, was previously reported executed.

The death of Gen. Jose E. Rodriguez, a Villista chief detailed to burn the \$2,000,000 Pearson mining plant at Madera, has been confirmed by Carranza authorities.

With forty followers Rodriguez approached the mills to burn them. He was surrounded by American and Mexican residents of Madera and employees of the company. The bandits murdered Rodriguez and his chief of staff, Col. Almeida, were executed immediately and their followers probably will meet the same fate, according to Carranza reports.

To effect this reported Carranza victory large armies opposed to the de facto governments were said to have defeated Carranza troops at two points.

Three thousand Oaxaca troops under Gen. Benjamin Argumedo routed a column of 3,000 Carranzistas near Teagol.

Yagol rebels under Gen. Francisco Poslam made to serve you

To Keep Your Skin Free from Every Destructive Condition.

In Poslam is concentrated healing power, ready to serve you, at your disposal, by clearing and healing your skin of every Eczema or any eruptions.

It is so rapid that few applications bring about surprising results. Sufficient, that it is really neglectful not to use it when any unsightly affliction annoys.

It cannot harm. Its effect on raw, angry skin is precisely the soothing influence needed—soothing, pacifying.

Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam—the tonic soap for the skin.

For sample, send 4c stamps to Emergency Laboratories, 38 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all Druggists.

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Urdulejo defeated Gen. M. Diegues's command in Western Mexico.

ANXIOUS FOR HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS STILL IN MEXICO.

Anxiety for the hundreds of Americans still in the State of Chihuahua has led to a plan to bring every United States citizen to the border. Most of the mining industry in Chihuahua will be closed down. American and British miners will be rushed here on special trains provided by their companies. Efforts are being made to bring out the 500 or more Mexicans in the Casas Grandes district.

Thousands of cards have been prepared for distribution throughout the United States with these words:

"Remember the Alamo!"

"Did we Watch and Wait?"

"Remember the Custer!"

"Shall we Watch and Wait?"

Apprehension is felt for the safety of James Lord, manager of a mining company in Sonora, where Alberto Garcia and 100 men are reported operating. Lord is an Englishman and with him are two daughters, twenty-one and nineteen years old. Lord hid his daughters in the mine once before when the bandits appeared.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 14.—John Russell of this city, his relatives here fear, was one of the Americans recently killed in Chihuahua. Russell was a mining engineer for the American Smelting and Refining Company in Chihuahua. Other employees of that concern were killed. Telegrams sent by relatives here to Russell have not been answered.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 14.—R. M. Simmons, one of the victims of the Villa bandits in Chihuahua, Mexico, is a native of Des Moines County and his mother, Mrs. Clara Simmons, is a resident of Danville, in this county. The body will be brought to Danville for burial. Simmons had been employed as a master mechanic by a mining company.

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making the representations already sent to Carranza with which he has promised to comply, no further steps should be taken at present. Whether each member of the Cabinet agreed with that view was not disclosed.

Even should the attacks on the Administration continue in Congress, it was said by officials that the President will stand by his policy of giving the de facto Government in Mexico an opportunity to show whether it can control the situation. Carranza's promises will be accepted by the Administration in good faith.

The President and members of his Cabinet were represented as being deeply shocked over the murder of Americans, but as believing that the Carranza authorities should be able to control the situation.

Senator Worke, Republican of California, today introduced a resolution authorizing and directing the President to intervene in Mexico to establish and maintain a government there until it is safe to withdraw.

"Up to this time," said Senator Worke, addressing the Senate, "Congress has permitted all responsibility for conditions in Mexico to rest upon the President. It is too grave a responsibility. We have all sympathized with the President with the hope that conditions would right themselves without intervention. I don't know that such a peaceful outcome is possible.

"Congress alone has the right to declare war, and that is what intervention means. Congress should courageously shoulder the responsibility. There is no reason for dividing the responsibility with other nations or to impose it upon the President. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee with hope that it will take prompt action."

The resolution was so referred.

Senator Lodge submitted the same resolution he offered April 21, 1914, as a substitute for the resolution the Senate then adopted authorizing the President to use armed forces in Mexico to enforce its demands upon Gen. Huerta and asked that it be reprinted in the Record.

"That resolution," said Senator Lodge, "expressed the Republican attitude regarding the war against Huerta. That war has reached a successful termination, inasmuch as Mr. Huerta has just died in jail."

Gen. Carranza today telegraphed his Ambassador here as follows, from his headquarters at Queretaro:

"The murderous attack on the passenger train near Chihuahua was made by the only remaining band of outlaws in that region. This band is being pursued by my troops with a view to insure its capture, whereupon condign punishment, which their crime deserves, will be applied to every guilty participant.

"Troops of the Constitutional

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CAPITALS LOST BY ALLIES TO THE CENTRAL POWERS.

Aug. 21, 1914—Germans occupied Brussels, capital of Belgium.

Aug. 5, 1915—Germans occupied Warsaw, capital of Poland.

Oct. 4, 1915—Austro-Germans occupied Belgrade, capital of Serbia.

Nov. 5, 1915—Bulgars occupied Nish, provisional capital of Serbia.

Jan. 14, 1916—Austrians occupied Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

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FIGHT IS GIVEN UP BY MONTENEGRINS; ARMISTICE SIGNED

Vienna Announces Capture of Capital of the Little Balkan Kingdom.

AGED RULER IN TEARS.

Austria Gains Control of the Adriatic and Can Easily Raid Italian Coast.

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (via London).—The capture of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, was announced today by the War Office.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The tiny Kingdom of Montenegro has practically paid up its life for adherence to its treaty with Serbia. An armistice has been arranged between Montenegro and Austria-Hungary. King Nicholas has virtually admitted defeat, and his kingdom, to all intents and purposes, has passed under Austrian control.

A wireless despatch from Rome, reiterating the report of the armistice, states that Austria proposed cessation of hostilities, with the purpose of negotiating a separate peace.

Austrian artillery, according to despatches from Rome, was trained on Cetinje and Austrian gunners were awaiting the signal to lay the Montenegrin capital in ruins, when King Nicholas signed the armistice that virtually eliminates the little mountain country from the war.

The aged Montenegrin ruler wept as he agreed to the treaty that probably means Montenegro's complete surrender. He called his military commanders about him first and expressed a willingness to take to the mountains and fight the Austrian invaders to the end. They persuaded him that continuation of the struggle without outside aid meant greater misery to his people than was suffered by the Serbians or Belgians.

Formal negotiations for the surrender of the half-starved, poorly equipped little Montenegrin army are expected to begin at once. No definite period has been set for the continuance of the armistice, but it is believed possible that Montenegro, apparently the first of the allied powers to strike her colors to the Austro-Germans, will arrange tentative peace terms before the end of the month.

It is believed probable that King Nicholas will seek refuge in Rome with Queen Helena, his daughter. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Montenegro already have arrived there.

The Austrian Grand Fleet, including three dreadnoughts, already has reached Cattaro harbor, made safe to them by the Austrian capture of Mount Lovcen, from whose heights Montenegrin guns had dominated the harbor. From this safe haven the fleet can sail forth to ravage the Italian coast, and such marauding expeditions are hourly expected.

And will send a sword of honor to him in commemoration. In his message the Emperor expressed the certainty that victory will be won for the Central Empire with divine assistance.

The Kaiser also congratulated Enver Pasha, Turkish dictator, bestowing upon him the Order Pour le Merite. Enver Pasha in a message of thanks declared the Ottoman army will continue to do its duty.

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FIVE INDICTED IN WAR PLOT TO SHIP CONTRABAND

Federal Officials Uncover Plot to Send Rubber to Germany in Woman's Baggage.

A blanket indictment, charging five persons with conspiracy against the United States Government to ship contraband rubber to Germany, was filed late today with Judge Henry D. Clayton in the United States District Court by the Federal Grand Jury. Those indicted are:

Edward Weber, an official of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin; Paul Schmidt, Weber's partner in the Rubber and Guayule Agency, Inc., of No. 108 Water Street; Max Jaeger, a German maker of automobile accessories; Mrs. Annie Dekkers, a native of Holland; Richard Wohlberg, a naturalized citizen and a rubber maker of the Bronx.

The five defendants will be arraigned Monday.

The conspiracy began, it is alleged, when Jaeger came here last fall from Germany as the representative of German automobile makers.

It is alleged Jaeger conspired with others here to ship rubber as personal baggage, thus avoiding the filing of manifests.

It is charged Weber and Schmidt, not desiring to sell the rubber direct, used Wohlberg as a middle man. Wohlberg manufactures rubber and cement at Boone and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, the Bronx.

Jaeger is alleged to have sought to employ Mrs. Dekkers to make trips between here and Holland and carry the rubber in her baggage.

Jaeger, the Federal officials say, secured four and a half tons of rubber from the Rubber and Guayule Agency, which was stored at Tremont Avenue and Boston Road, marked as personal baggage of Mrs. Dekkers.

Mrs. Dekkers was on the Ryman when the ship was ready to sail on Nov. 27. Capt. Gaunt, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, learned of the alleged conspiracy, notified the Collector of the Port Malone and Mrs. Dekkers' baggage was seized.

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